BROOKLYN SKATING RINK, Clermont-ave., near Myrticare. - This Evening at & - Concert by Dadworth's Orchester. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh-ave. and Fifty-nth-st-This Evening at 8.—Grand Concert. Thee. Thomas's Or-neura. Mr. J. Levr.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Eighth-ave, and Twen-NIBLO'S GARDEN.-This Evening at 8.-" Arrah-

OLYMPIC THEATER. - This Evening at 8. - The WALLACK'S THEATER.-This Evening at 8 .- "Self."

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.— This Afternoon at 2.—"Pecp-Show Man" and "Foundling." This Keen-ing at R. | " Lalla Rookh."

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1869.

The terms of the decree of imperial reforms in France are in keeping with the Emperor's recent message, and make marked reference to the subjects of ministerial responsibility and personal government. A company has been formed to lay a new cable from Scotland, by way of Orkney and Faroe Islands, to Quebec. In London a World's Fair is projected for 1871, and in Italy another exhibition of the kind for 1872, in celebration of the completion of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel. A great and orderly demonstration, in favor of the imprisoned Fenians, has taken place at Limerick. Sheere Ah's nephew has risen in Cabool, but is now in the hands of the East Indian authorities. Further advices confirm the report that Lopez had beaten a rear guard of the Brazilians, and that the reconnoissances of Count d'Eu had failed. The Uruguayan war continues, and President Sarmiento has decided not to intervene in it.

President Grant and family, with a large number of friends, made an excursion to Bricksburg, N. J., yesterday. The Public Debt Statement shows a decrease of \$7,435,744 during the past month. Deputy Sheriff Griggs, who was wounded in the recent anti-rent disturbance in Rensselaer County, died yesterday. Complaints are made of the high rates of toll on the Erie Canal, and a majority of the boats are laid up. A horse thief was lynched in Pekin, Ill., on Sunday, but not before he had severely wounded several of the lynchers.

A meeting was held last night at Tammany Hall, ostensibly to protest against the maltreatment of American citizens in Great Britain and Cuba , but ready to advance the Presidential aspirations of one of our fellow-citizens An explosion of the gasometer at Niblo's Theater, last evening, caused considerable excitement among the au dience, and a temporary interruption to "Arrah-Na-Pogue." The opening of Church-st. was marked yesterday by the premature falling of a wall and severe in juries to a half dozen boys. At Roseville Park, near Newark, yesterday, an affray occurred in which two men

Kentucky holds to the creed of Buckner and Breckinridge, and of course elects the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer by an enormous majority, say fifty thousand or there-"Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone."

It was rather hard on Gov. Hoffman for Mayor Hall, in his speech last night, to abuse public servants for "junketing at watering 'places" in this momentous, &c., crisis. You see, the Governor could not come to the meeting because he had been junketing at Saratoga.

The friends of Mr. William M. Tweed met last night at Tammany Hall to once more nominate our present Governor, the Hon. John T. Hoffman, as the Democratic candidate for President in 1872, the previous nomination a few weeks ago seeming to hang fire. There were some remarks about Ireland, and slight allusions to Cuba; but the jovial Governor's promotion was the beginning and the end of the whole affair. Is he not starting his velocipede rather early?

The acquittal of the Rev. Mr. Linn on charges of immoral behavior at Pittsburgh, was a conclusion foreseen some days ago, and we are assured that the testimony for the prosecution was so frivolous that the Court could hardly keep its countenance. In fact the sum of the reverend gentleman's iniquity seems to have been that he was "indiscreet in kissing one or two "young ladies." Kissing young ladies may or may not be immoral, according to circumstances; but kissing indiscreetly is a distinct offense, and we trust that all gentlemen will take warning by Mr. Linn's unpleasant experi-

In the record of our special correspondent's trip Back from the Pacific some highly interesting details will be found of certain results of the great railroad which have not yet attracted a proper share of attention. The growth of the border territories is so startling in its rapidity under the new order of things that the could fund these Sixteen Hundred Milincrease and improvement can be seen almost from day to day; and out into the heart of the opening country journeys the Chicago bagman, with his special palace-car and his private hotel on wheels, scattering dress patterns and no less than Thirty-two Millions per annum-a picking up bargains, as the Yankee emigrant of former times pushed into the West with spelling books and peddler's notions. The pioneer of the coming generation will be a very different man from his ancestors.

Industrial Exhibitions of one sort or another are becoming so common that they will soon attract no more notice than an ordinary coun-Tunnel by an international exhibition at Turin in 1872. A grand display of the textile | beaten. fabrics of our own Western and Southern States opens at Cincionati to-day; and next

to perceive that one of their most difficult duties is to attract exhibitors, and this they purpose doing by the award of specially valuable premiums and the selection of first-class juries.

There is a horrible sort of grim humor in the communication from a Philadelphia philanthropist to a Government official, of which some account will be found in our Washington dispatch. This gentleman has kept a record of the cases of cruelty in the army and navy reported in the newspapers during the past two years-the bucking, gagging, tying up by the thumbs, torture by chains, torture by the burning sun, torture by the showerbath, by which it is currently asserted that this tender republic enforces discipline among its defenders. Our Philadelphia reformer means to present this catalogue to Congress, and meanwhile he asks for the establishment of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Soldiers and Sailors. Three cases of the kind, we are glad to know, are now on trial. The chances are that in all of them the complaints will turn out to be exaggerated; but we can hardly doubt that there is strong foundation for them. At any rate we shall expect the investigations to be searching, and the punishment, if any be judged merited, to be swift and sure.

The forthcoming decree of the French Emperor will treat of the process of transforming a personal government into a liberal empire, and will, as the Cable tells us, bear strongly upon the principle of ministerial responsibility. No reason is given us, however, to presume that Napoleon will so fully transform what is now deformed as to inspire France with gratitude. Should but a skillful mocktransformation occur it will merely change empire into empire, and leave France pretty much as it was, with variations. Yet the draft of the imperial concessions, as now telegraphed, will quite satisfy any expectation formed upon Napoleon's recent message. He provides, first, for the right of Parliamentary initiative, as well as imperial; second, that Ministers may be members of the Senate and Corps; third, that the Senatorial sessions shall be public; fourth, that each body shall regulate itself; fifth, that members of both Chambers may interpellate the Government; sixth, that no amendment shall be adopted unless referred to a Committee charged to examine the bill to which it belongs, and communicate to the Government thereupon. Should the latter decline the amendment, the Emperor's Council will give notice to the Corps, which will proceed to pass upon it finally. Seventh, the budget will be submitted in detail, instead of in the mass as heretofore. Finally, modifications of tariff and postal service by international treaties will be made binding only by legislation for that end. In these concessions Napoleon is apparently as liberal as his word, though we do not see that they justify the intimation that he would be more liberal, in fact, than his promise. But the reforms, if well administered, mark a new day for France, whatever be the Emperor's private wish or public will.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The country is again gratified and its enemies, domestic and foreign, afflicted with an official statement that the National Debt was reduced Seven Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars during the last month, and would have been reduced by more than Nine Millions but for the necessity of paying over One Million and a Half of interest on bonds advanced to the Pacific Road (or roads) which they are under obligation, but not yet able, to pay. The total reduction of the Debt abouts. The Legislature will be the same way, since Gen. Grant assumed the Presidency Millions of Dollars.

We are reaping the bitter fruits of Mr. Mc-Culloch's persistent violation of an imperative law of the land. That law peremptorily required him to buy up and hold as a Sinking Fund one per cent. per annum (between Twenty and Twenty-eight Millions) of the entire Nahave bought Twenty-five Millions per annum of the Debt for less than Twenty Millions of Gold, and saved over Ten Millions in interest which we have been paying on bonds which should have been long since snug in the Sinking Fund. By violating the law, he depreat least Twenty Millions of Dollars-Ten Millions that would have been saved by buying when the bonds were cheaper, and Ten Millions of interest that would have gone into the Sinking Fund instead of the pockets of the bondholders.

Mr. Boutwell seems to be doing his best to regain the ground so wantonly thrown away. leading nations of Europe have been inspired He announces that he will buy Ten Millions more of bonds in the course of this month; ries, the average Chinaman has been and we infer that he will keep buying so long as he has the means, unless Congress should stop him. He would doubtless buy fasterperhaps Fifty Millions forthwith-but for the fact that this would raise the price of bonds exorbitantly. He is buying, we presume, as fast as he thinks he can and avoid this rock in his course.

The end plainly in view is the funding of our Debt at a lower rate of interest. Over Sixteen Hundred Millions of it is in the form of Five-Twenties, whereon we are paying six per cent. interest, when most of them are, and the residue soon will be, subject to redemption at the pleasure of the Government. It is a shame that one bond should be outstanding on which this right of redemption has accrued. If we lions at four per cent. (and we hope a long bond, untaxable, and paying interest wherever the borrowers shall prefer, may be floated at 'or near that rate) it would save to the country sum that, invested in the Sinking Fund, would of itself pay off the entire Debt within forty years. To fund the Debt at a low rate of interest is to be the great triumph of Gen. Grant's Administration, unless his enemies, by their projects of direct or indirect (Greenback) Repudiation, shall succeed in preventing it. They are working to this end with unserupulous desperation. Hence the swindling retry market. Great Britain purposes having solves of their Western State Conventions; another World's Fair in 1871. Italy promises hence the various knaveries in our dealings to celebrate the completion of the Mont Cenis | with our public creditors proposed in their journals and speeches. They must be met and

To the funding of the Debt at a low rate, it is an indispensable prerequisite that we shall October we are promised at Buffalo an go on steadily and vigorously paying it. To first of a permanent annual series the Government and stop paying Debt, is the United States and Canada shall be brought | funding at four per cent., and thus maininto comparison if not into competition. The tain the present exorbitant rate of interest. trast so close at hand it will have every year nent burden. Let us keep the Revenue up to hood. Brought hither by ship-loads and cast

to the last degree possible, and keep on paying off Debt at the rate of Eighty to One Hundred Millions per annum and we shall soon be able to fund the Five-Twenties on our own terms.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE. A good many journeymen tailors of our City have refused to work longer for the wages proffered by their late employers. They say they cannot live at such prices; the employers say they can pay no more: so they have come

to a decided rupture. So far, each party acts within its clear right. Free Labor means that the laborer shall work only when satisfied with the wages offeredsatisfied, at least, that he can do no better than to accept and earn them. The journeymen in question believe they can do better; and their judgment in the premises is beyond

appeal. We are not fond of Strikes. A Strike is an industrial declaration of war; and we loathe war, yet see not how it may in some cases be avoided. War is horrible; but, if you are unjustly warred upon, it is right to defend of the Saxon race. yourself. And, since nations and governments are sometimes justifiable in waging war, we cannot say that workmen are never justified in

inaugurating and maintaining a Strike. But we do most earnestly contend that men should strike to work on other terms-not to stand idle. Here are twelve or fifteen hundred men who say they cannot or will not make up clothes for such sums as A., B., and C., offer to pay them for the service. Very well: then do n't do it. But is a man doomed to stand idle because A., B., and C., will not give him satisfactory wages? Suppose it had pleased God not to create A., B., and C., would he then have done nothing for life?

We insist that the strikers should get to work at the very earliest moment. If they can't make clothes for A., B., and C., let them set at once to making for the twenty-three remaining letters of the alphabet. The workers for wages in our City are a large majority of her inhabitants; they naturally sympathize with the strikers; many of them are in rags, and nearly all have a short supply of clothes: let the strikers get to making clothes at once, and call aloud on their fellow workmen to come and buy good articles for cash at fair, living prices.

"The slothful man saith, There is a lion in the way." No doubt, the strikers can give forty excellent reasons for standing idle and calling on others to support them in so doing. But "where there's a will there's a way; and the striking tailors could if they would find means to open a store, make up a lot of goods, offer them for sale at fair prices, call in the public to buy them for cash, and thus keep the mill going. This would not tax their brother workmen; it would not serve to clear the shelves of the bosses, to whom a strike in dull times is often a godsend; it would not impel any one to loaf about the grog-shops, spending what he can ill spare and sinking gradually into dissipated and sottish habits, We insist that those who strike should not stop working, but only quit unloved employers to serve and be sustained by the general public.

THE COOLIES.

Who and what is a coolie? What are his ideas, his customs, manners, and religion? what sort of workman is he, and what are to be his relations to our society and our laws? The central parts of the continent of Asia

are a vast elevated plateau, walled in by giant mountain peaks. From these flowing to the south and to the east are several great rivers, longer and wider than the largest of our streams. In the time of Abraham these wide, fertile valleys were peopled, and for ages they have swarmed with an immense surpluspopulation. Nearly a third of the human (five months) falls a little short of Forty-four race lies packed along these shores. They cover the rich lands in such swarms as to make the little farms look like ant-hills or beehives. So much in excess of all other life is the race of men in China and India, that human muscle takes the place of brute labor, and a gang of a dozen or twenty men perform tasks which we accomplish with tional Debt. Had he obeyed this law, he could a horse or an engine. Many centuries ago, two great thinkers had the genius for stamping their ideas deep into these races, and forming millions upon millions of these tawny swarms after one pattern and with uniform character. These teachers were Buddha and Confucius, and their maxims are scarcely surciated the National Credit and cost the country passed by the Mosaic Law, as rules to make social relations permanent, harmonious, and orderly. But they have less power to inspire the masses with a love for personal excellence, an ambition to rise in life, or aspiration for dignity, worth, and holiness. In this respect they differ by the whole heaven from those thinkers and systems by which the and molded. For a score of centuindustrious, mild, and respectful. He is small, not much taller or heavier than our women. He will do as he is told, but he is lacking in ambition and hope. His religion inspires melancholy, and suicide is a frequent way of escape from the chafe and pressure of life's burdens. His priesthood teaches him to respect the rights of property, to render to parents and magistrates implicit and unquestioning obedience, to be kind to animals, to be content with a little, to live cheaply and waste nothing. On the other hand, he has very little of what we call self-respect; he is full of petty deceits and all those vices of character which make persons despicable, but not noxious or dangerous. He cares very little for abusive words, hardly knows what we mean by the word honor; is sly, subtle, and tricky, but seldom malicious. He knows how to take care of himself, is imitative and quick to learn, cooks well, and can get as much comfort and health out of three yards of cotton cloth and three pounds of rice or meal as any other human being.

It will not require an argument to show that beings educated in these notions, descended from parents who for ages have cherished such ideas, are thoroughly unlike any of the European races. There are now a hundred thousand of these human beings under our flag. In a few years there will be a million, and presently several millions. Questions respecting their rights, their status, their oath, and their ballot are now impending, and anon they will be planks in our platforms and issues in our campaigns. A great many of the Chinese will be taken into the valleys of the South to work upon cotton and sugar estates, where they may replace the African. The mines of the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States will absorb others. International Industrial Exhibition, the reduce the Revenue to the current needs of They will to some extent do the work of the Irishman with mattock and barrow. Just of fairs, at which the mechanical art of to postpone indefinitely the prospect of treatment ought to be secured for them by special and well considered provisions of law. They are hereditary and life-long minors. New Dominion may not just now have much Let no friend of the Administration consent to Ages of bondage have sapped the foundato show us, but with the stimulus of this con- purchase present case at the cost of a perma- tions of character, and emasculated their man-

distant mines, they may become the easy prey of a race that too lately could be stigmatized as a nation of slave-drivers. California has not as yet seen the propriety of allowing the Chinaman to testify in her courts. He is classed with boys, Indians, and idiots. It is clear that legislators should at once give to this peculiar people special and kindly attention. If they have no proper conception of the solemnities of a Christian oath, this alone should not be taken as a violent presumption that they are incapable of telling the truth. Juries can safely be trusted as judges of the weight that should be attached to their testimony in court. Besides, their labor contracts ought not to be left to the working of the common laws of wages. Ignorant of our language, unused to our ideas, insensible of what we call a moral obligation, by the very constitution of their minds confounding the displeasing of a superior with the idea of wrong, the law should make generous presumptions in their favor and fence them with wise safeguards against the cupidity, the exacting temper, and the domineering spirit

INVENTION.

The number of patented articles in our country is so great that no one man can have a knowledge of them all. When one invention comes into general use, a demand grows out of it for another which shall operate with what it produces, or in combination with what others produce; and we may say that the first invention of the human mind is comparable to the seed of fruit, since it contains within itself the nucleus of innumerable leaves and branches, and other fruit and seed which in the progress of outgrowth take on innumerable variations and developments. When a tree is planted the growth for a few seasons is slow, and it is a law that the more valuable and enduring the sort the more tardy is its progress; and when men first planted, no little energy was required, for the natural mind, being without a standard, could not look forward except by a dim light to the season of depending and fruitful branches. Casualties of the passing time-insects, Winter with its snow, its cold, fierce winds, and frost, searching for the heart and the mainspring of life -seemed so direful in their effects that when Spring showers and gentle sunshine came it become adorned with tender leaves, and the delicate bloom foreshadow the fruit that was to be. As ages passed, each gave a little to the preceding of culture and care, and finally minds, grown into harmony with familiar trees, dissociated themselves from the mass of men, and the pursuit of horticulture issued out of ages of poverty, plague, and pain.

Not dissimilar has been the progress of invention, and in like mannner has the mind of man struggled with the adversities everywhere rushing in to avert, to overwhelm, and to destroy. It is almost miraculous to see how ideas have been preserved and matured amidst the darkness; and now those ideas spread out manifold, and triumph with foliage and fruit. We can see how the mind rises step by step -how, in gathering to itself comforts and riches, it uses the power which these give to grasp for still more, and changes arise, and what seemed established conditions pass away. Inventions must be introduced by degrees, and only as strength is acquired. If the inventions of the last thirty years could at once have been given to man in the age of Queen Elizabeth, they would have been useless, because society and mental development were not in condition to admit of their application. There can be no doubt that in ages past many things were invented, or at least conceived, which could neither be understood nor adopted, for they were before their time, and they floated back into the great, and, to us, unknown infinity of intelligence and mech-

We have, in our day, what would seem a singular condition regarding applied inventions. Notwithstanding the vast amount of they create, we are still as much in need of new inventions as were the people of any former age, and this evidently because the mind has enlarged, and new wants have been created. Perhaps the need for new inventions is felt nowhere so much as in the household, and a grievous burden rests upon at least one-half of the race, which is more sensibly felt because in other industries and in the arts human ingenuity has brought automatic labor into successful operation, and it is demanded that the household shall enjoy corresponding results. In this we are not speaking of the higher, or of the wealthy, but of the great middle class. Upon investigating the claims of the household, it will be seen that the deficiency farises from a want of motive power to perform the labor now supplied by muscles unequal to the task. The work for inventors is the discovery of some power which shall be cheap, so compact that it will not be ungainly, and which can be used in all places. We need a philosophic and analytic history of inventions. It would show, we think, that progress commenced in the obvious, and that it has been gradually approaching to the abstract. The higher class of inventions demand deep research in every department of human study, that each may contribute something. The inventive and the creative powers are akin, and the more we investigate their relations the more will this part of the nature of man appear to partake of those attributes which called the world itself into existence. However much is to be expected from an individual during the extension of his existence, we ought not to look for one age to accomplish much. To the coming children, work and endeavor and great cares must be allotted, that they, too, may spread out branches, and that at no remote period of time they may, by superior powers, bring out of the invisible, despite unwilling nature, such things as elude our weaker grasp.

There is an enthusiastic man of science in Calcutta, by name Cameron, and as that name indicates, from the land that produced Lord Monboddo. Like his Lordship, this Scotchman believes that all men were originally monkeys. Monboddo affirmed that in Bengal there was still a nation of manly looking creatures, with fine, long tails, and he was angry with Sir Joseph Banks for not bringing back a full account of them. Mr. Cameron, of Calcutta, places his tailed men somewhere in Borneo, and he is importuning the Asiatic Society to send an expedition in quest of them. As he is try the generosity of the negrophobists of this Republic, who would almost give their ears-and very long ones they are-for such evidence, that the negro is merely an animal with his tail worn off by sedentary habits.

But we hope that Mr. Cameron will not content himself with searching for these caudal creatures only. Augustine declared that he had himself seen in Ethiopia a people with only more and more. The managers are wise enough | the present standard, economize Expenditures | ashore on remote plantations or immured in | as he went to Ethiopa to preach the Gospel, | campaign without the assistance of The World. | Corn are all above the average." one eye, in the middle of their forcheads; and

we suppose that he must be believed. Then there were people in India with but one leg and one eye; people with dog's heads, who barked their views and sentiments; people who never spoke but only whistled; people with noses, eyes, and mouths on their breasts; and of these queer people, including those "whose heads 'did grow beneath their shoulders," there must be legitimate descendants living somewhere. Mr. Barnum failed to find them, although he came very near it; but if Mr. Cameron will but try, after he has discovered tailed humanity, he may be more successful.

A PLEA FOR TEMPERANCE.

Certain persons, who claim to be Temperance men, are getting together in their several States and making what they call Temperance nominations for Governor, &c., &c. We have a word of counsel for these who do not see the hook thus baited. The Liquor-Dealers understand their own in-

terest, so far as it is their interest to remain Liquor-Dealers with impunity. They are mainly shrewd men; they generally manage to have such laws as suit them, or else executive and judicial officers who insure them impunity in violating the laws that stand in their way; yet they never nominate independent candidates. They know better than to do any such thing. They understand that every man's vote is controlled by various considerations, whereof his love of Liquor or of Temperance is at best but one: so to nominate special Liquor candidates is to insure their own discomfiture by segregating those whose interest in Liquor absorbs or overshadows all their political or other sympathies, so far as voting is concerned. They might possibly poll 100,000 votes in this State for distinctive Free Liquor candidates; but these would not suffice it must be the outgrowth of an abiding to elect half a dozen members to both Houses, and would leave them naked to their enemies. They know a great deal better than to do any thing like this. They maintain their organization, raise lots of money, keep a keen watch over all that goes on around them, and at last throw their votes just where they will give them most strength in the State's councils. This course insures them at the worst a strong minority, oftener an ample and plastic majority, in each and every was almost miraculous to behold the bare twigs | Legislature. They win by directing and floating on the current, where they would certainly lose if they attempted to breast it and roll it back.

> "The children of this world are wiser than "the children of light." Wiser, that is, so far as the ways of this world are concerned. But is it necessary that the children of light should always act like fools?

The old pro-Slavery doctrine used to be that White men could not work in the hotter regions of the South. It turns out, just as we supposed it would, that with ordinary care and prudence White men can work there as well as Negroes. We have it on the authority of The St. Mary's (La.) Banner that ten White men have been working in St. Mary's, on a plantation, during the season, and that they actually endured the climate, sun, flies, musketoes, and all, better than the Blacks. Other cases of the same kind are given. The history of this world, and of its civilization especially, would have been entirely a different one, if the White races of the temperate regions had not proved themselves capable of withstanding the debilitating effects even of extreme heat and cold. In hot countries, densely populated, they have sometimes found it at least more comfortable to "loaf" than to labor; but this merely proves distaste for work, not incapacity.

It is fortunate for us that the dog-days are nearly over. During the heated term whole seas of soda-water are swallowed by gasping humanity. But, as usual, when we drink anything, we may have been drinking liquid death from the foaming glasses. The doctors of Cincinnati have been inspecting the soda-water labor which they save, and of wealth which of that city, and in one hundred different specimens they found fourteen contaminated by the presence of copper from the fountains, and in ten they found lead also. Then they boiled the soda-water-think of boiling sodawater !- and "a green scum rose on the sur-'face," which, upon evaporation, proved to be metallic. Good soda-water is no doubt promotive of health, comfort, and longevity; but to solutions of lead and copper there are decided objections. We wish that it were possible to know for how many deaths annually in the United States the misuse of these two metals alone is responsible.

> We should think that when a woman leaves \$100,000 to found a school to be called by her name, her heirs-at-law would be proud of her, and acquiesce in her disposition of her own. Not so, however; for Martha Sawin having bequeathed the above sum to establish a seminary of education in Sherborn, Mass., her next of kin, with all their might, are seeking to frustrate the intentions of the benevolent legator. They have contested the testament in the lower court, have been beaten, and, nothing daunted, have appealed to the Supreme Court. Inevitably, a good deal of the money bequeathed will be used up in making sure of the rest. Here is another proof of the wisdom of Mr. George Peabody's ante-mortem philanthropy. If Martha Sawin had built her Academy before her demise, it would have been prudent in her, and bad for the lawyers.

> Our respect for the ghosts evoked by "Spir-'itualists" has often been sorely tried; some of them rap sheer nonsense; some of them communicate insufferably bad grammar; and we remember especially a dispatch from "the spirit" of John Quincy Adams which combined both these peculiarities. We did think, however, that "spirits" would have better taste than to play the accordeon. We were wrong, it seems, for here is a Mr. Rowcroft, in London, who reports that he has seen "a spirit 'hand playing the accordeon," and who avers that the music produced was the most "brilliant" he ever heard. Ye gods! accordeon players in Heaven, all, perhaps, playing "Captain Jinks!" This would never do!

The longevity of good deeds is perfectly wonderful. Joe Miller spins a yarn of a carriage stopping the way and of a party of sailors who went through it, when the coachman refused to move on. About two months ago the same story reached us from Paris, only in this case the sailors were gentlemen. Now, with a kind of lovely freshness, we find the same deed not likely to succeed in Calcutta, he had better | traveling anew in the newspapers, only the scene is transferred to New-York, and includes both the gentlemen and the bold mariners. Thus it is that history repeats itself. It is only justice to the memory of Mr. Joseph Miller to say that if the jests of that comedian had not been pretty good, they never would have crystalized into their present immortality.

> The Hoffman Democrats, we presume, have made up their minds to fight out the next

They are hot for Cuban independence, and want to drive every Spaniard off the island. We need not remind our readers that the party organ in this city has been playing an entirely different tune. Will it change at once, or treas John T. Hoffman as it treated Frank P. Blair ?

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN THE SYATE OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the State Temperance Committee of one from each Congressional District, recently held at Saratoga, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly urge the temperance voters of the State, as a sacred duty that they owe the cause, to attend the caucuses of their respective parties, and secure the nomination of delegates pledged to vote for such men only as will carry out the wishes of the majority of the temperance people of the State.

Resolved, That we will demand of the next Legislature a law which will canble the majority of the legal voters of any town, city, village, or ward, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors or beverages therein.

Resolved, That we urge on temperance men to enforce the penaltics for violation of the present Excise law, and will demand of the next Legislature such an increase of the penalties as will tend to prohibit the sale and manufacture of intoxicating beverages in the State.

The undersigned were appointed a Committee to

The undersigned were appointed a Committee to prepare and publish an address to the voters of the State, setting forth the object to be sought, and urge their hearty cooperation in securing it.

That the sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is the fruitful source of a large proportion of the misery and crime in the country, we shall not now attempt to prove, but simply accept the fact and seek for a remedy. Experience shows that the attempt to regulate this traffic by a license system has everywhere proved a failure. If it is a legitimate and honest trade, it should be open and free to all; if it is a contraband trade, pervicious and destructive in its effects, then no system of protection or attempted regulation can justify it or make it right. The only effectual and full remedy for this evil is the prohibition of the liquor traffic. The ultimate end to be sought is its entire suppression under the influence of such legislation as will secure this result. To make such legislation powerful and effective, conviction in the public mind that selling liquor is a crime, and that its authors must be regarded as criminals and punished as such. Is there such a deep and abiding conviction upon the true nature and magnitude of this evil as would justify the enactment and enforcement of general prohibition as the policy of the State! That it is right, we have no doubt; that it is the ultimate end to be reached, we have no doubt; and that the people, when awake to the iniquities of the traffic, will sustain prohibition, we are equally satisfied. Prohibitory legislation, as the fruit of mere political organizations, either through pressure upon those already in existence or by the creation of new ones, would prove a failure except as the people gave it efficiency by the force of a popular verdict, and by the enforcement of adequate penalties for violating such a law.

We therefore commend to your judgment the wisdom of the policy suggested by the State Committee. Where local prohibition is desired by a majority of the legal voters, insist that the majority may be allowed to try it. Where the majority of a given locality are wedded to the present usages of liquor-selling and drinking, let us enforce all the penalties in the present law, and apply the means of education, until they see and appreciate the fruits of prohibition elsewhere, when they will surely adopt it.

It is hoped that Legislators of any party or profession will readily concede to the people of a given locality the right to control this matter for themselves. To secure this result, we most earnestly urge the friends of temper ance in each Assembly District to carefully canvass the voters therein who favor this policy, and see to it that they attend the primary meetings of their respective par-ties for the selection of candidates for the Senate and Assembly. If, through the influence of a corrupt caucus system, they are defeated, and their votes cannot be made to tell favorably to the cause through existing parties, we urge them to organize for themselves and do the best they can.

It is exceedingly desirable to secure the nomination and election of honest men to the next Legislature-men who will not only spurn with contempt all proffered bribes from "rings" and factions, but who will take comprehensive views of the real necessities of the State, not alone upon moral questions but upon all the great issues in which the welfare of the whole people is involved. To secure this, men should be selected for official positions whose antecedents and personal relations at home entitle them to public confidence. We know that such men are often unwilling to enter the field in a scramble for the suffrages of the people, but, when sought out and urged to occupy such positions, they ought readily to make whatever sacrifices are necessary for the public good. It is in this way alone that we can secure uncorruptible legislators, who will value the welfare of the people rather than personal promotion or emolument.

demands upon the next Legislatureswill be and simple, and so perfectly in harmony with the genius of our free institutions that it does not seem to us that they will be denied, by whatever party may be in the ascendant. If they should, prohibitionists will be admon ished that, having exhausted all appeals to present po litical organizations for relief, they must organize for themselves, and, "having done all, to stand" in the faithful discharge of their individual trusts until an enlightened public judgment shall ultimately sanction their acts

and consummate their victory. B. E. HALE, J. N. STEARNS, JOHN O'DONNELL, PERSONAL.

Karl Formes was married last month at Frankon the Main to Dr. Laura Rausch. Consul-General Murphy performed the ceremony.

At Guadalajara, Mexico, Carlotta Ferro, a girl of 16, is clerk of the court and secretary of the city council, and tenches school besides.

Mr. Bob Hart recently delighted the people of Omaha by sailing on the skating park lake in a tub drawn by six ganders. He was upset during the voyage. The Paris Siècle of July 16, in commenting on

American affairs, refers to the policy of the United States as shown by the late acts of "Mr. Boutwill and Mr. Fisch." The Rev. Miss Olympia Brown has accepted

a call from the Universalist Church at Bridgeport, Cons. The Rev. Miss Mary Graves has been called by the Universalist Church at North Reading, Mass. D. Gillam of Easthampton, Mass., has an ad-

vertisement in The Springfield Republican which reads: 'I forbid any person harboring my son, John A. Gillam, who left my bed and board on Wednesday last," &c. Md'lle. Schneider met with an accident the

other night in London, which came near being painful, though she escaped without injury. Her dress caught fire during the performance of "Orphée aux Enfers," and was entirely destroyed before the flames were extinguished. Several of the audience jumped upon the stage to help put her out.

They have a literary man in Germany who styles himself "The Poet Wilhelm Carl (intellectually con) Reinicke from Anhalt! Poet of romance! Poet of Dream! Poet of Song! Poet of music! Poet of the language of flowers! Poet of the Divine Word! and works! and of theology! Fisher of Heaven! Spirit of truth! Martyr! Profedar! or impro visator! Doctor! Professor! Poet-prince! and from God ancinted prince of mind! of the world!!! Born in Little Pascheleben, near Cöthen! in the year 1839, the 26th April! At present in Dessau! Wallstrasse 29, 18,69, the 26th April."

A melancholy little incident is related of the ex-Empress Charlotte. This unfortunate Princess has been staying for some time at Spa. The other day she insisted with such vehemence on playing at roulette that it was impossible to restrain her. On approaching the table she deliberately placed a gold piece on the number 19. The Emperor Maximilian was shot on June 19. The wheel turned, and, though 37 chances were against her, she won. She smiled sadly, took up the money, and quietly left the room. On her way out a poor man passed by. She gave him all the money, with the injunction that he was to "pray for him." It is known that the Empress Charlotte never pronounces the name of Maxi-

CROPS IN THE WEST .- A friend traveling west-

ward writes: "As I passed through Northern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Southern Michigan, last Friday, the 23d (July), I noticed that the Wheat crop was unusually large, and alt farmers agreed that the yield was excellent. It was nearly all harvested. Corn in those States looked well, except on the extremely low lands. Here in Northern Iowa the season has been very wet, but is now clear and dry, and harvesting just commencing. Wheat, Oaks, and